

PLATT CALLS A HALT

TO VOTE TO BE PERMITTED ON THE
GREATER NEW-YORK BILL TO-DAY.

UNEXPECTED WAVERING AMONG HIS FOLLOWERS
DISCLOSED—STATE COMMITTEEMEN LEAP TO
THE BREACH—IF THE BILL PASSES THE
LEGISLATURE WILL NOT BE AL-
LOWED TO ADJOURN
UNTIL MAY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Albany, April 20.—Mr. Platt's followers are not

yester day that they will be able to pass the Greater New-York bill in the Assembly over the vetoes of Mayor Wurster, of Brooklyn, and Mayor Strong, of New-York. This loss of confidence they revealed by postponing until Wednesday a test vote on the measure. In New-York yesterday they said they would carry the bill through the Assembly to-morrow. This change of ideas regarding their power to pass the bill was due to their discovery, on making a canvass of the Assembly, that Assemblyman O'Grady was mistaken in thinking that owing to the appointment of his brother, Daniel O'Grady, as head of the State Excise Bureau in Buffalo, the eight Erie County Assemblymen could vote for the Greater New-York bill. Five of the Erie County Assemblymen to-day declared that they would not vote against the bill as they intended to vote against the bill as they had done formerly. Only three Erie County Assemblymen assumed a doubtful attitude, and two of them will probably vote against the bill. Then Mr. Platt's supporters discovered that

Mr. Platt was apparently apprised of the unfavorable look of affairs, for he decided to postpone a vote on the bill until Wednesday. In the mean time he, without question, will use all his political power to force the Assemblymen

for the bill. Many of the Republican members received telegrams from Republican Committee-men to-night, apparently dictated by Mr. Platt, ordering them to vote for the bill. Cornelius Van der Veer and William J. Youngs arrived from New-York, and went to work for the bill in Mr. Platt's behalf. To-morrow, unquestionably, a large number of members of the Republican State Committee will be here to coerce the Republican Assemblymen, if possible, into voting for the bill. Mr. Platt also will use the patronage lever to increase the number of votes.

Mr. Platt's followers make no secret of his intention, if the Greater New-York act passes, to have the Legislature extend its session into the summer.

supplemental bills passed giving him the patronage of the Police, Health, Fire and Public Works departments of New-York and Brooklyn. Mr. Platt said frankly to his intimates in New-York last evening that this was his purpose.

An amusing attempt was made by Speaker Fisk last night to conceal Platt's designs by declaring loudly that there was no thought of changing the date of the adjournment of the Legislature. This is dust in the eyes of the public. It is intended to conceal the purposes of Mr. Platt under the Greater New-York act is passed, and, therefore, lessen the amount of opposition to the bill. If the Greater New-York act becomes law the supplemental bills will surely be passed. They are already prepared. It is said

Whether they can be forced through the Legislature is another question, but Mr. Platt, by his promise of a vast amount of patronage, doubtless would come pretty close to passing them. People here think Mr. Platt and his followers will throw off the mask as soon as the Greater New-York act gets through. It is probable that before it is acted on by the Governor, Morton, will be attorney-general, and that the Legislature will delegate to the Republican National Convention the honor here to-night to work against the Greater New-York bill. He had occasion to chat with the Assemblyman from his district about another matter, and entered the Assembly Chamber to have a talk with him. He had a card

"I, called attention to his presence, saying: 'I am constrained to say, Mr. Speaker, that there is a gentleman here who is doing his lobbying in front of the Greater New-York bill.'"

"If Mr. Austin will name the gentleman," said the speaker. "I will enforce the rule."

"It is a man named Atterbury," said Mr. Austin.

"The Speaker," said Mr. Fish, "having had his attention called to the gentleman, orders the yeas and nays to be taken."

Atterbury thus suffered the indignity of being compelled to leave the Assembly Chamber (because he was talking to a personal friend who was present) and Mr. Fish, in his report to the speaker, Atterbury afterward said: "My Assembly district gave the largest majority for Mr. Morrell of any district in the state. I think that I have secured the largest vote."

In spite of Mr. Platt's boasts of his ability to carry the Greater New-York bill to-morrow, doubtless he will find it a success according to the figures of Wisconsin.

Twenty-four Tammany Hall Assemblymen, twenty-four Tammany Hall Assemblymen, will vote against the measure, while thirty-one Tammany Hall Assemblymen will vote for the measure.

FARMING IN NEW-YORK STATE.
COMMISSIONER SCHRAUD SENDS HIS ANNUAL REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE.

Albany, April 28.—The State Commissioner of Agriculture, F. C. Schraud, to-night transmitted to the Legislature his annual report, which contains the following interesting facts:

Legislature the power to designate special counsel for the State Departments.

In regard to milk, the growing tendency in the Legislature, says the report, is to produce quantity at the expense of quality in the production of milk. Experiments tend to show, if they do not absolutely prove, that the value of milk for both butter and cheese is the quantity of fat contained in the milk.

that standard. This is a great encouragement to help in improving the quality of milk. About 40,000,000 quarts of milk were consumed in this last year, of which 460,000 quarts were used in New-York City. In defence of the legal standard of milk in this State, and in opposition to all arguments for a modification of that standard, the report states: "It is notorious that about 99 per cent of the milk sold upon the market to-day comes from the State standard, while it is equally notori-

regarding oleomargarine, the Commissioner says he believes that, from a physiological point of view, it is an unhealthful product. It has been the policy of the State to brand it as such, and to protect the public from it as a substitute for pure butter, during the present depression in the cheese market in which it is distributed to what is known as filled cheese. Under the law it cannot be made in this State, but millions of pounds were made last year in Illinois, and found